THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY COMPOSITION AND CHILD LABOUR IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF URAMBO DISTRICT

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation untitled; **The Relationship Between Family Composition and Child Labour in Tanzania: A Case of Urambo District"** in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Project Management (MPM) of the Open University of Tanzania.

……..**.....**

Dr. Salvio E. Macha

(Supervisor)

…….....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Jesca Michael Kibiki,** do hereby declare that the whole content of the report is my own original work and that it has not been presented before to any other University for similar or any other awards.

……..……..

Signature

……..……..

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my late lovely Mother Donatila Ndanzi and my father Michael Kibiki of whom for many years they built up the significance of education towards life successful.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to assess the relationship between family composition and child labour in Urambo District, Tabora region. The study was justified based on the assumption that Family composition plays a significant role in determining child decision to work in tobacco farms. Therefore, the following predictors were used: Parents' perception, social and demographic factors and family income. Likewise Child labour has been used as outcome variable. The study involved both parents and children in a total of 173. Data were collected using both questionnaire and interview. The analysis was done using both descriptive and binary logistic regression. The findings from descriptive analysis indicated that parents perceive child labour as the form of child abuse, that it can be done at the same time studying and that child labour is a way of life. Parents also perceived that a child can't get professional in the sector while working. Moreover, lack of job and involvement in informal sectors, education status of parents, number of individual working in the family and number of family all are the social and demographic determinants for child to participate in child labour. The findings from binary logistic regression indicated that there is a small relationship between role of family composition and child labour as shown by both Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is .075 and .189 respectively. The likelihoods of a child to be into child labour decreases as the household income increases. It is recommended that health insurance policy for each child would ensure the family health security hence reduce possibility of child to engage into child labour. The Government of Tanzania should establish different financial assistance at the family level to improve the family income so as to reduce child labour in the society. Lastly, Education for All children in the society should be more emphasized to reduce school drop-outs as results will reduce child labour incidences.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDO	Community Development Officer
CO	Cooperative Officer
DCLC	District Child Labour Coordinator
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MPM	Masters of Project Management
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists.
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, the developed Countries nations have been witnessed during industrial age practised child labour, for instance in England during the industrial revolution age by 1780 to 1840s (Crowley (2007). Children have been working in factories, mining and some of them running in self-employment business (Bennett, 2004). Children by the time had been also involved in military child trafficking, organized begging and child prostitution (International Labour Organization, 2003).

ILO, (2003) reports that, around 215 million boys and girls all over the world are working as child laborers. They are found to work in the farms, fields, factories, homes, streets and battlefields Edmonds (2005). ILO, (2003) These children are exposed to hunger, hard work, ill-health and poverty and never attended schooling any more. The author explains that more than half of them are exposed to the worst forms of child labour such as work in hazardous environments, slavery, or other forms of forced labour. They do participate in forbidden activities including drug trafficking and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict (ILO 2003).

The estimation of working children aged between 5 and 17 years stipulates that 70% were working in agriculture, commercial hunting and fishing or forestry whereas 8% were working in manufacturing and 8% were working in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels. About 7% were working in community, social and personal service, such as domestic work (Rock, 2011).

An effort by International Labour Organization (ILO) was to set out the labour standards, which had to define the minimum working age. The ILO Convention No. 138 set that the minimum age for admission to employment which is ether at 15 years where children allowed to do light work under non harzardiuos conditions (International Labour Organization, 2003).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, a total of 41% of children under age 14 are working as child labour (Andvings, 2001). The findings report that one (1) out of three (3) children aged between 5-14 years in Sub-Saharan Africa are involved in child labour. However, in rural areas is reported to be the most place with child labour (Rocky 2011).

In Tanzania, most of child labour are in informal sectors especially in rural areas, for instance 20.7% of Children aged 5-17 years are in child labour specifically in the informal sector. However, (97%) of children perform participate in unpaid agricultural and non-agricultural work. It is reported that in rural areas a total of 55.0% boys and 61.6. % girls participate in economic activities. Likewise in urban areas boys who involved in child labour were 69.3% and girls were71.7% URT (2011). Those children aged 5–6 years, 71.1% of girls and 50.0% of boys are unpaid family helpers in traditional agriculture. Less than 2% of children ages 5-17 years' work as paid employees (Kihinga, 2011).

More than 82% of Tanzanian population lives in rural areas where the major economic activity is agriculture while less than 18 % live in urban areas with mixed economic activities (Kamala, 2004). Poverty is high in rural areas than urban because

rural families are marginalized and vulnerable to poverty because they have few opportunities and economic activities. It is estimated that 35.7% Tanzanian population lived below the basic needs poverty line (Mangasini 2012).

In Urambo district it is estimated that 63.1 % of children are involved in child labour both domestic, agricultural and other work activities, whereas about 12.6 % of the children are in hazardous work like small mining, quarrying and small industry. Majority of children in Urambo aged of 12-17 are engaged in agriculture (especially tobacco) activities such as watering seedbeds, transplanting seedlings, removing suckers, sorting tobacco leaves, balling, loading wood logs for curing tobacco to the ox carts. And children aged 8-11 are involved in tasks which are considered by farmers to be light such as carrying tobacco leaves from the farm to ox carts, tethering tobacco leaves on sticks, grading cured tobacco leaves (Kihinga, 2011). Generally, despite all the international efforts and local efforts still child labour exists in Tanzania region including Urambo District (ILO 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

There have been an increasing number of children involved in child labour in Tanzania mainland. Many children particularly those coming from poor household families are engaged in child labour in different parts of the country, for instance, (97%) of children participate in unpaid agricultural and non-agricultural work. It is reported that in rural areas a total of 55.0% boys and 61.6. % girls participate in economic activities (URT, 2011). In Urambo District, there are number of children who are working in the tobacco plantation. This is because tobacco plantations, it needs high intensive care in all levels of production ranging from preparationos

nurseries to harvesting which create an opportunities for children to work in such plantations throughout the time. Children from the poor household are the majority in such plantations because their families are not able to meet their daily basic needs. Thus, they depends on the income generated by the children from the tobacco plantation. For instance, majority of children in Urambo aged 12-17 are engaged in agriculture (especially tobacco) activities such as watering seedbeds, transplanting seedlings, removing suckers, sorting tobacco leaves, balling, loading wood logs for curing tobacco to the ox carts (Kihinga, 2011).

Moreover, in addressing the problem, the available studies have been reporting on household's income in relation to child labour (Sitiuk 2007; Nalule (2011) reported on poverty in relation to child labour (Rocky, 2011) reported on the determinants of child labour and family attitudes on child labour (Grootaert et all 1994) reported on child labour and school attendance (Narang 2009; Filho 2008).

However, how family composition determines on child labour it has been not in detailed studies which have been conducted in Tanzania, what available are mostly focused on a single aspect of family income (Rocky, 2011). Therefore, this study in details studied family compositions in terms parents' perceptions on child labour, social-demographic factors of the family and the family income in relation to child labour.

1.3 Research Objectives

The research study was guided by both general and specific objectives such as it follows:

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between family composition and child labour in Urambo District.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

(i) To assess the level of perception of Community on Child labor.

(ii) To determine the relationship between social - demographic condition with child labor.

(iii) To analyse the extent to which the level of family income affects the child decision to participate in a child labour.

1.4 Research Question

These are research questions formed based on the main and specific objectives of the study.

1.4.1 General Research Question

The general research question of this study was stating that; Is there any interaction between family composition and child labour?

1.4.2 Specific Research Questions

(i) What are the levels of perception of Community in Child labour?

(ii) What are the relationships between socio demographic condition of families with child labour?

(iii) How does the level of family income determine child's decision to participate in a child labour?

1.5 Significance of the Research

At national policy level and the Millennium Development Vision by 2025, this research contributes in the area of child development policy from which child labour is seen as child abuse. In that case whether there exists a significant relationship between family composition and child labour this will create a framework of reference for child development policy and education policy improvements. The study also contributes to new knowledge about what is happening with child labour in developing county like Tanzania specifically in Tobacco farmers in Urambo where no research has been done.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focused in child labour from which family composition has been involved as independent variable. Only children who participate in tobacco farms were used as the unit of analysis. The study also included parents who are tobacco farmers. In that case parents who weren't tobacco farm owners were not included. The study also limited itself at Urambo District in Tabora Region specifically in five villages namely; Songambele, Igagala, Mtakuja, Igwisi and Usindi of which there is high incidences of child labour.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in chapter wise of which it ranges from chapter one to five. Chapter one comprises background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions and scope of the study: Chapter two deals with literature review which shows what previous study have been done and what

discovered with inclusion of theoretical and emperical literarture. Chapter three; Research methodology which demarcates how the research was conducted: Chapter four shows data analysis and processing and and lastly chapter five which is for summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

The chapter contains the conceptual definition, theoretical analysis, analysis of relevant studies, research gap identified, conceptual framework, theoretical framework, and statement.

2.2 Conceptual Definition

2.2.1 Child Labour

Child labour can be defined as all types of work done by the child who is under 18 years. These works include all economic activities that results to child being classified as employed in terms of labor force in economic activities as well as non-economic activities such as unpaid housekeeping in one's own home and caring for children, the elderly, ill and disabled. Interferes with child's development mentally, morally and psychologically as well as endangers children health and well-being throughout their life (ILO 2003).

2.2.2 Household

This is a group of persons who normally live and eat together. In some instances, a household will be different from a family. A household will consist of a head (male or female), a spouse, children and sometimes relatives and visitors. Or household refers to a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head (Galli 2001).

2.2.3 Household income

Is a measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular place of residence. It includes every form of income, e.g., salaries and wages, retirement income, near cash government transfers like food stamps, and investment gains (Galli 2001).

2.2.4 Family Composition

According to Consumer expenditures survey (1978), refers family composition as the classification of families according to the relationship to the family members, type of children, family member to the head, age of children and the combination of relationship of the head.

2.3 Critical Theories and Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 The Dynamics of Child Labor Theory

Basu and Tzannatos (2003) the theory assume that a person who receives more education as a child should grow up to have higher human capital. Under normal conditions in capital and labour markets, higher human capital will mean a higher labour income. Hence, a person who supplies more labour and gets less education as a child will grow up to be poorer as an adult. Following the logic of the basic model, this person's child will also be sent to work, thereby perpetuating child labour across generations. Child labour can thus be thought of as a dynastic trap. Again there is the possibility of multiple equilibriums of two otherwise identical dynasties, one can be caught in the dynastic child labour trap, whereas the other is not. Furthermore, if an economy is caught in a child labour trap, one would suggest a large effort at educating

one generation and this can get the economy moving towards a virtuous equilibrium without need for further action.

2.3.2 Child Labour and Household Wealth Theory

The theory exposed that availability of good schools and simple incentive like meals for children at school or a subsidy to parents who sent children to school can reduce child labour. But parents do not like to send their children to work if can afford to provide essential basic need to their children. The theory argues that in developing countries labour markets are usually quite imperfect. This means that there may be poor household that want to send their children to work in order to escape extreme poverty but are unable to do so simply because they have no access to labour markets close to their home (Basu, 2007).

2.3.3 Theory of Exploitative Child Labour

This theory state that parents do what is in their own or household best interest regardless of what is in an individual child best interest. If the child ends up as an exploited child labour, the parent can be depicted as willingly deciding to exploit the child. Parent always decide for their children based on what is in the best interests of the children. In this event it's still possible for children for children to end up being exploited if the parents are tricked or deceived (Rogers, 2005).

2.3.4 Determinants of Child Labour Theory

This theory explains that an increase in the father's wage raises the implicit price of his leisure and will lead to substitution toward the child's education if the child's

education and the father's leisure are substitutes. An increase in the father's wage will also raise household income. If a quality-child is a normal good, then education will rise. An increase in the mother's wage increases the opportunity cost of each birth, thereby lowering the optimal family size. To the extent that child quality is a substitute for child quantity, the fall in the optimal family size will raise investment in education. However, to the extent that the mother's work in the home is a substitute for child work in the home, child leisure and education may decline when the mother's wage rises.

Finally, the rise in the mother's wage will raise the demand for all normal goods. Quality children may be among these, in which case educational attainment will rise. An increase in the child's wage works through several channels to alter the amount of education. First, an increase in the child's wage raises the opportunity cost of time spent in school. Second, an increase in the child's wage raises the return to each birth. To the extent that the subsequently larger family size leads families to trade off quality for quantity of children, educational attainment will decline further. (Brown, 2003).

2.3.5 Individualistic Theory of Poverty

Bradshaw (2000), He attributed poverty to bad moral character, argued that the State should intervene as little as possible, and coined the phrase, the survival of the fittest. Where by some conservative theoreticians blame individuals in poverty for creating their own problems, and argue that with harder work and better choices the poor could have avoided their problems, other variations of the individual theory of poverty ascribe poverty to lack of genetic qualities such as intelligence that are not so

easily reversed. The attitude that individual deficiencies are the causes of poverty still prevails today. However, this attitude seems to be in some decline.

2.3.6 Child Labour Theory

Brown et all (2003), in analysing the theory and evidence on child labour, note that the supply of child labour is largely a household decision pertaining to work and educational attainment for children, and is influenced by factors such as family size, parental work and income status, and investment in child's education. Compulsory school laws, as also programs designed to improve school quality and raise the return to education, have an impact too on child labour supply. Therefore, Brown reveals that child labour is a consequence of both the supply of, and the demand for, child workers. Also, parents are the single largest employer of children in household economic activity, family enterprise, or farm, and the reason partly is that hiring non-family members is more expensive and incurs incentive problems. Parents take along children to work as a 'parent-child' team for increased productivity (and higher 'efficiency' wages), or engage the child for work allotted to themselves under 'sub-contracting' terms for maximising income.

There is empirical evidence of a link between rising national income and a decrease in the incidence of child labor. The relationship between national income and child labor weakens substantially. This may be due to distributional considerations, i.e. income inequality many of the gains from a higher overall GDP. Increased access and higher returns to education, changes in social norms, a shift in production from predominately agricultural to manufacturing, and developments in political and legal institutions may all contribute to a reduction in child labor. Therefore, an analysis of

the relationship between poverty and child labor is likely to yield more relevant results when undertaken at the household level, where it is possible to distinguish between household characteristics and broader, macroeconomic phenomena (Heather 2008).

Theoretical and empirical research into the causes of child labor are subsistence poverty, income inequality, credit market imperfections, land and labor market imperfections, and parental characteristics faced by the household that may induce them to send their children to work. Market imperfections that can lead to increased incentive to send children to work (Heather 2008).

Holzmann and Jorgensen (2000) note that"All individuals, households and communities are vulnerable to multiple risks from different sources, whether they are natural (such as earthquakes, flooding and illness) or man-made (such as unemployment, environmental degradation and war). These shocks hit individuals, communities and regions mostly in an unpredictable manner or cannot be prevented, and therefore, they cause and deepen poverty. Poverty relates to vulnerability since the poor are typically more exposed to risk while they have limited access to appropriate risk management instruments." This succinctly sums up the possibility of child labour applied as a risk management instrument by the poor.

Basu and Van (1998) noted that household will send its children into the labour market only if the adult wage falls to point where household subsistence requirements cannot be met without the income generated by seen as substitutes from the point of view of the firm, child labour can be substituted by adult labour. If the market wage is high enough that household subsistence needs are met by adult labour alone, then only

adult will work. However, if the market wage falls below the point where the household can survive on adult labour alone, then children must also work. This is a result there are two possible equilibrium one where wages are high and only adult work and one where the wage are low and children must work.

Johansson (2009) noted that most children in developing countries work because they want to support their families. Most of children start to work on command or at least by a request from their family. Children work simply for the reason that they are told to, some voluntary and some against their will.

2.4 Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies

2.4.1 Studies Beyond African Context

Sitiuk (2007) study the link between household's income and child labour in Ukraine to shows the role of poverty of the family in the decision to involve a child in working activities. The result of the study showed that increase monthly expenditures of the family would reduce the probability that the child in this family will work.

In Brazil, Filho, et al., (2008) has been interested in finding the effect of family income on child labour and school enrolment with children aged between 10-14. The findings shows that girls participation in work decreases as the increase in family income. But such relationship is conditioned by when income is raised by head - spouse or female elders. It has been also found that boys and girls are found risk of child labour when they are oldest by the mean of 5.2 and 2.9% respectively. The level of education for parents are also reported to have effect on the children participation in work; for instances the higher the parent education the lower the possibility of the

child to work. Other social background information like aged male have been reported also to have decreased the possibility of children to work at the mean value of 8.4% for boys.

2.4.2 Studies in African Context

The research done in Ghana by Niels-Hugo (2000) on the link between poverty and child labour shows that while several factors such as orphanage, married disintegration, child abuse and negligence of parents or guardians were important, the major conclusions emerging from the study were the positive relationship between poverty and child labour. Children might have to sacrifice their education in order to participate in income generating activities.

When the poor depend on their children's labour rather than invest in their future by educating them, they risk continuing poverty from one generation to the next. Children from poor households were found to be more likely to engage in harmful child labour than those from well-off households. Kakhiemma (2011) conducted the study in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the result of the study is children aged 5 to 17 years are forced to work under poor and dangerous conditions, without safety in the mining like coltan, uranium, cobalt and military activities.

Study that conducted in Kenya by Ottolini (2012) showed that majority of the child labour in Kenya were found in the agricultural sector comprising 79.5 percent of the total child labour, other major employers were the Service Industry (community social and personal services, e.g. domestic labour) with 11.8 percent of the total working children. Among the Children 5-14 years old working approximately four out of every

five were employed in the agricultural sector, 2.3 percent in the industrial sector and the remaining 15.4 percent work in services. A similar pattern can be observed among the age sub-categories 5-9 and 10- 14. Girls were more likely than boys to be employed in services (23.2 percent vs. 8.7 percent) and less likely to be employed in the agricultural sector (76.5 percent vs. 87.2 percent).

The research conducted by Nalule (2011) in Kampala Uganda showed that 3.8 million (32 % of all children) Ugandan girls and boys are working. 1.7 million (16 %) of these children are child labourers, majority of whom are aged between 10 and 14 years. Half of these children or more appear to be involved in the activities of the informal sector which excludes agriculture and is largely concentrated in the urban areas. Many children in Uganda engaging in domestic child labour such as girls aged 12 to 16 years were expected to do a lot of work but domestic service ranged from cooking, cleaning, washing and looking after children. Very few boys aged 10 to 16 years employed as a self-employed activities including; street hawking, head loading, car washing and watching, collecting scrap, working at construction sites. And child prostitute girls aged 10 to 18 years who were unemployed rented themselves rooms in groups for easy entry and exit, and because they were affordable. Men who needed these girls found them at their places of residence or were requested to go and meet these men at places of their choice.

Khodion, et al., (2009) explained on the parents' perceptions and practices about their school aged child labour in Ibadan-South-West Nigeria. The researcher used 473 parents between 23 to 56. The results showed that 236 equivalent to 50% of parents agreed their child to have been working. Moreover, parents had difference perceptions

regarding child labour: for instance, they perceive child labour better for supporting family income, this has been supported by 39% of the parents; a total of 45% of parents perceived child labour as part of gaining experiences; a total of 35% perceived it as part of supporting or helping family business. However, parents are complaining about the poor working condition of their children; for instance, they earl low wages, long working hours and working during the school days.

In Uganda, Save the Children has been also interested in children protection issues. It identified child labour being among the issues, which bring children into risks. For instance, their study report that 40% of children are faced to work, however, boys are reported to be more affected compared to girls. When they collected perceptions of the community regarding child labour they found the following: child labour brings better life to family, child labour is part of their life since nobody who looks after them (Twahirwa, 2010).

In Malawi, child labour also is reported as the problem since most of children are working in agricultural areas. The perception of the community about child labour is not far away from the experience of other African Countries. For instance, it is perceived that child labour is a way of life, it is a pass to skills and knowledge, it is relevant when compared to education, they look girls as docile workers and that children figures are ideal for agriculture tasks.

2.4.3 Empirical Studies in Tanzania

Study done by Rocky (2011) Njombe District in Tanzania on Poverty and its association with Child Labor showed that most of the child labourers come from poor

rural families in Tanzania are link to the several factors like age, gender, education level of household head, income and household size they show correlation between the level of poverty and household composition between poor and well-off households. The reason behind is that not only children from these families are forced to work so as to contribute to household income in the context of poverty and hardships, but also many parents prefer sending children to work rather than to schools. However, researches about the contribution of child labour to the income of poor families in Tanzania are very scanty and require further investigation. The proposed study, therefore, is geared towards filling this gap in knowledge.

2.5 Research Gap Identified

Generally, the available studies have been reporting on household's income in relation to child labour (Sitiuk 2007; Nalule (2011); the report of poverty in relation to child labour (Rocky, 2011); the report on the determinants of child labour and family attitudes on child labour (Grootaert et all 1994); the report on child labour and school attendance (Narang 2009; Filho 2008). However, how family composition determines on child labour is not in detailed studies in Tanzania as the available limited studies mostly focused on a single aspect of family income (Rocky, 2011). Therefore, this study in details studied family compositions in terms parents' perceptions on child labour, social-demographic factors of the family and the family income in relation to child labour.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

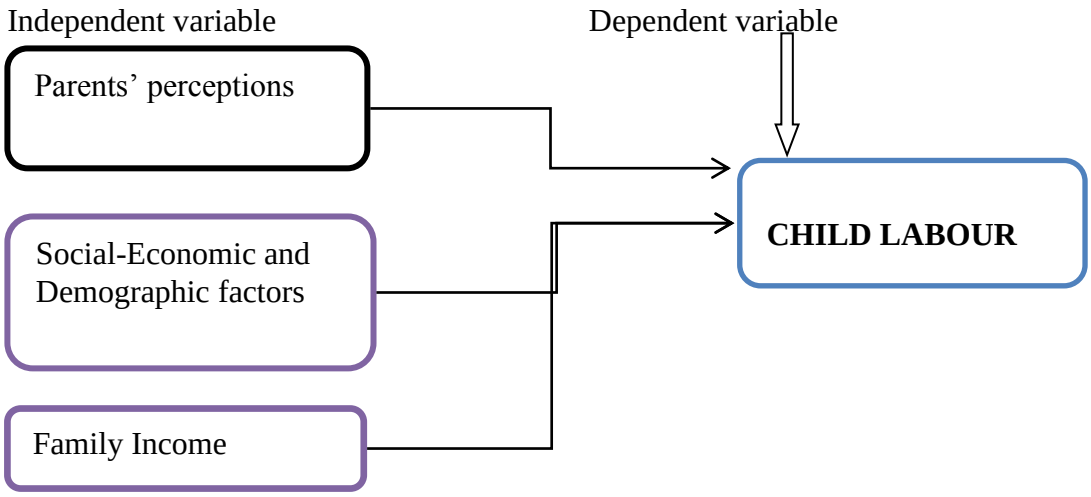

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher Construct

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter contained the research strategies, survey population, area of the study, sampling design and procedures, variable and measurement procedures, data collection method, data processing and analysis, and expected result of the study.

3.2 Research Strategies

This study was used a cross sectional design, which allowed data being collected at once time to avoid the occurrence of error. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. The Data was being collected by sample size of respondents selected from the large population of Urambo District. The cross-section research design was considered for being appropriate because of time limitation for data collection.

3.3 Area of the Research

The study was conducted in Urambo district in Tabora Region. The district was selected because it has a big tobacco plantation which demand many laborers due to the nature of crop that it needs many activities throughout the time; there were many child labour who involved in tobacco plantations and it attracts labour including children from neighboring region like Kigoma which is the neighboring region with many laborer looking for employment in such plantations. Specifically, where the study was conducted within the five Village namely were; Songambele, Igagala, Mtakuja, Igwisi and Usindi.

3.4 Target Population

The study was conducted in Urambo district in Tabora Region from which a total of 306 population will be studied. These villages were considered to have a total of 150 child working in the 5 villages with tobacco plantation (Urambo District council office, 2016), their corresponding parents/guardians and 8 key informants. The study adopted Yamane (1967) a simplified formula to arrive at the representative sample. The established level of confidence was at 95% whereby the degree of variability=0.5 and level of precision (e) is = 0.05.

Where n is sample size, N is the total number of study population, 306

Where e is the level of precision

n = 306/ (1+306*0.05^2)

n=306/1.765

n = 173 respondents

The study was conducted to 173 respondents.

3.5 Sampling Design and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sample Size

The representative of the whole population or a representative of the universe under study upon a particular judgement is defined as sample size (Kothari, 2004). Kothari explains that such representative sample should be optimal in size (neither large nor small) enough to fulfil the sample characteristics in terms of its efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility. Therefore, a total of 173 sample size of respondents was considered. This sample average was strong to yield the results since similar study done by Erbey, et al., (2013) used a total of 100 dependents.

3.5.2 Sampling Techniques

The study dealt with a group of children who were involving in child labour in Urambo tobacco plantation. The first step was to identify tobacco plantations in Urambo district where children engaged in child labour. This was done in consultation with the District officials, Ward and village leaders who directed the researcher in areas with such tobacco farms involving children.

3.5.2.1 Purposive Sampling

The researcher used purposive sampling to select a total of villages and a total of 8 key informants. The study included 1 Ward Executive Officer (WEO), 5 Village Executive Officer (VEO) and 1 Social Welfare Officers (SWO) Cooperative officer (CO), District child labour coordinator (DCLC). The selection was involved the use of this method rests from the ground made by Saunders' et. al., (2012) that the method is used when it needs to get a detailed information from the respondents. Therefore, the method enabled the researcher to collect detailed information from the key informants.

3.5.3.2 Simple Random Sampling

The researcher also used simple random sampling to select the representative sample from both parents and children engaging in child labour. A total of 108 children and 57 parents were identified using simple random sampling. The researcher arrived at the sample by numbering each case in the source frame using letters and then the researcher selected any cases blindly from the source frame until the actual sample size is reached. Therefore, there have been 150 cases for children of whom only 108 were selected . For the case of parents only and parents/guardians and the researcher

selected a total of 108 cases for children and 57 cases for parents/guardians until the sample size were arrived. Saunders et.al., (2012) explain that the method allows the selection of the sample without bias and the method arrives into a more representative sample.

3.6 Variables and Measurement Procedures

Table 3.1: Measurements of Variables

Research objective	Types of variables	Name of variable	Definition of variable/measurement
I	Dependent Variable	Child Labour	Those children (boys and girls) working in tobacco plantation with age below 18 years old.
	Independent Variable	Family Income	Refers to the total gain of the family from any of the activities they are engaging with. This variable was measured in Tanzania Shilings local currencies.
		Parents' perceptions	Refer to as attitudes or believes of either parents/ guardians or child. They include the following measurement indicators: effects on child labour, forms of child abuse, can be done while studying, you can get professional in the sector. They are measured by five likert scales such as strongly disagree, disagree, not sure, agree and strongly disagree.
		Social, economic and Demographic Factors	These are family compositions they include: Number of siblings or individual working in the family, monthly family income, education status of the family, and job of the parents. Measured either by continuous scales or categorical scales

Source: Author (2017)

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

Johnston (2004) defines data collection methods as a process used by researcher in data collection. The study employed both primary and secondary data collection methods.

3.7.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data in this study includes those related findings, which have been accessed by the researcher to enable the researcher being informed about the topic. Moreover, the demographic, social and economic information was collected regarding child labour in Urambo District. Such data have been accessed through Urambo District council office data base and online sources through internet accessories.

3.7.2 Primary Data

3.7.2.1 Interviews

This was a face to face conservation with the respondent; it allowed in-depth questions and follow up questions. This administered mainly to the children who were 108 in total and 57 parents selected through simple random sampling techniques.

3.7.2.2 Observations

The Observation was done while letting the observing person know that was being observed or without knowing in natural setting as well as in artificially created environment. The researcher used observation to collect information relating to social-economic status of both children and their parents.

3.7.2.3 Questionnaire

The questionnaire method was used in the current study because of its suitability in collecting detailed information of the phenomenon (Kothari, 2004). The method was

used to collect the information from a total of 165-sample size. In that case, the questionnaires were designed for the study firstly to collect the background information of the respondents (age, sex, level of education and working experience) as shown in the appendix part in section A; secondly, the questionnaire were used to collect information from respondent relating to objective one; for instance, question for objective one is found in section B of the appendix part which uses five (5) likert scales (1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Not sure, 4=Agree, and 5= Strongly agree). The information collected were relating to parents and children perception on child labour. Questionnaire method were also used in this study to collect for the information relating to social and economic factors as well as child wages and family income. All questionnaires were administered by both parents and children who engage in child labour mainly in tobacco farms.

Table 3.2: Population, Sample Size, Sampling Distribution and Data Collection Methods

Respondents	Population	Sample Size	Sampling Techniques	Method of Data Collection
Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Village Executive Officers (VEO) and Community Development Officers (CDOs) Social Welfare Officers (SWO) Cooperative officer (CO), District child labour coordinator (DCLC).	8	8	Purposive	Interview
Parents/Guardians	150	57	Simple Random Sampling	Questionnaire
Children engaging in child labour	150	108	Simple Random	Questionnaire
Total	**306**	**173**		

3.8 Data processing and Analysis

The Data processing and analysis was done by using Statistical pacakages and Microsoft Excel(2013) for findings processing to enable the researcher to interplet the results. Different qualitative and quantitative analysis method were emeployed as its discussed below.

3.8.1 Qualitative Analysis

This study adopted thematic analysis approach. Thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data (Braun & Clarke 2006). Thematic analysis approach was widely used in analysing qualitative data generated from interviews, field notes, documents photographs, video recordings and participant observation (Tylor- Powel & Renner, 2003). The researcher opt to use thematic analysis because it allow the researcher to use a wide variety of information in a systematic manner that increases accuracy or sensitivity in understanding and interpreting information from interview to be collected from this study.

Therefore, thematic analysis plan will be adopted from Taylor-Powel, E. and Renner, M. (2003) step wise of qualitative analysis. The following steps have been used in analysis: The researcher become familiar with the data by reading carefully through the collected information from personal interview. The information needed for this study were selected and leaving those not important; in the second step the researcher focused on the specific objectives to be answered by this study as started in section one above. This decision helped the researcher on how to start; thirdly, the researcher considered the source of data to find out answers of the identified questions. The information obtained has been categorized according to specific objectives above.

More sub-categories have been developed in order to answer the research questions sufficiently. Fourthly, subtle variations of the themes will be highlighted. Finally, descriptive analysis was done to show the frequency, average and percentages of the themes and sub-themes were analysed and discussed.

3.8.2 Quantitative Analysis

3.8.2.1 Descriptive Analysis

Firstly, description statistical analysis was used to get the percentage, averages and frequencies for the respondents' background information such as sex, age, level of education and working experiences. Likewise, in analysing the specific objectives, variables like; parents/children perceptions towards child labour concepts, social-economic factors of the family, child wages and family income. The researcher was used the Statistical Package for social scientist (SPSS) Version 19 to derive the findings/results. Field, (2014); explains that, the descriptive statistical model as a simple statistical model used when the researcher interesting only in summarising the outcome of the phenomenon across its descriptive themes and sub-themes as it only gives the estimated values for the phenomenon given that the themes and sub-themes of the phenomenon are provided.

3.8.2.2 Correlation Analysis

When variables are related this is commonly known as correlation. The correlation level ranging from +1 to -1 coefficients. The study measured the correlation between child labour and family income using a two tailed Pearson Correlation Coefficient to measure the relationship between variables (Independent and dependent variables).

3.8.2.3 Binary Logistic Regression

Binary Logistic Regression was used to establish the cause effect of the variables. The model was used because the dependent variable involved alternative responses. In that case child labour as dependent variable was measured in terms of either yes or no decisions of the child to participate to tobacco farms. The logistic regression model that has been used as explained below as follows:

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b_0 + b_1 x_{1i}) + e_i}}$$

Whereby; y= outcome variable in that case child labour, b_o = y-intersect when x=0, X_S = predicted variables in that case, x_{1i}= family income and e_i= error term. The assumption underlying the model is that there is a significant effect between family income and child labour.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

3.9.1 Validity

The credibility and correctness of the findings descriptions and interpretations account for what is called validity (Maxwell, 1996). Similarly, Ballinger, (2000) makes clear that when the researcher measures what was supposed to be measured this is called validity. Ballingers, (2000) defines the reliability as consistence results in different sitting of the same test. In the present study, the researcher tested the validity by using closed ended questionnaire.

3.9.2 Reliability

Similarly, the reliability was measured using Cronbach's Alpha which ranges between 0 and 1 (Grayson, 2004). When the interpretation of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient

value is closer to 1.0, this means that the internal consistency of the items in the scale is greater (ibid). Before alpha, researcher was limited to estimating internal consistency of only dichotomously scored items using the KR-20 formula. Cronbach's, (1951) alpha was developed based on the necessity to evaluate items scored in multiple answer categories.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTERPLETATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS/RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises of analysis, presentation and discussion of findings/results. Mainly, it focuses on presenting data collected from the field and analysing data using descriptive statistics, and Binary-logistic regression analysis results. The presentation and analysis of the results focused on the three specific objectives such as follows:

(i) To assess the level of perception of Community on Child labour.

(ii) To determine the socio- economic and demographic condition of families with child labour.

(iii) To establish the extent to does the level of family income affects the child decision to participate in a child labour.

And finally, it provides the discussion of findings by making comparison with previous results from scholarly and theory done by other researchers.

4.2 Validity and Reliability Analysis

Maxwell, (1996) and Ballinger, (2000) defines validity as the credibility or correctness of the findings. This study tested the validity of the findings using close-ended questions. Moreover, this study measured the reliability of the findings using Cronbach's Alpha. The role of thumb was that a Cronbach's alpha greater that 0.9 means excellent consistency, greater that 0.8 means good consistence, 0.7 means

acceptable, 0.6 means questionable, greater than 0.5 means poor and less that 0.5 is unacceptable (George and Mallery, 2003). Before alpha, researchers were limited to estimating internal consistency of only dichotomously scored items using the KR-20 formula. Cronbach's (1951) alpha was developed based on the necessity to evaluate items scored in multiple answer categories. Cronbach (1951) derived the alpha formula from the KR-20 formula:

$$1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{Pkqk}}{a^{n-k}}$$

Table 4.1: Test of Reliability

Question	Number or respondents	Cronbach's alpha	Number of items
Perception of parents regarding child labour	**57**	**0.725**	**12**
Social economic and demographic status of the family	**57**	**0.895**	**10**

Source: Field data (2017)

Therefore, the reliability in Table 4.1 shows that there was a good consistency in social economic and demographic status of the family indicated by 0.895. Moreover, the internal consistency for perception of parents regarding child labour showed an acceptable indicated by the value of 0.725. Therefore, the variables indicates that there were no specific objective with unacceptable consistency.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics for Child Background Variables

4.3.1 Age of Respondents

The Table 4.2 shows the age of respondents. The age of respondents has been used in this study because it is an important variable that have a direct relation with children decision to join for child labour in tobacco farms. The age of respondents has been measured in terms of the number of years being possessing. The descriptive analysis

shows that those children between aged 16-18 years were 55 equivalents to 33.3%. The second group with many respondents were those between aged between 12-16 years old represented by 47 respondents equivalent to 28.5%. The respondents between the age 7-12 were 6 equivalents to 3.6%. Therefore, most of children who works for tobacco farms range between 16-18 years old.

Table 4.2: Age of Respondents

Sn	Age	Total Respondents	Percentage
1	7-12yrs	6	3.6%
2	12-16yrs	47	28.5%
3	16-18yrs	55	33.3%
4	18+yrs	108	34.5%

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.3.2 Education Level of the Respondents

Table 4.3 shows the education level of the Respondents/children. The education level was measured in terms of the level of education reached namely elementary education or secondary education. The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 57 respondents equivalent to 34.5% had attained secondary level of education and that 51 respondents equivalent to 30.9% had reached elementary level of education.

Table 4.3: Education Level of the Respondents

		Frequency (N)	Percent(%)	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Elementary school	51	30.9	30.9
	Secondary school	57	34.5	65.4
Missing	System	57	34.5	100
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.3.3 Education Status of the Respondents

Table 4.4 shows the status of education of the respondents. The status of respondents was measured in terms of the following: if the child is studying, not studying or completed. The result from statistics descriptive shows that 53 respondents equivalent to 32.1% were studying while working. A total of 36 children equivalent to 21.8% were not studying and a total of 19 children equivalent to 11.5% have completed their primary education.

Table 4.4: Education Status of the Respondents

Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percent
Studying	53	32.1	32.1
Not studying	36	21.8	53.9
Complete	19	11.5	65.4
Missing system	57	34.5	100
Total	**108**		

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.3.4 Sex of Respondents

Table 4.5 shows the sex of respondents. Sex of respondents were measured in terms of male and female. The descriptive analysis showed that a total of 65 male child equivalent to 60.19% were working for child labour. Moreover, the results show that a total of 35 female children equivalent to 39.18 were working as child labour.

Table 4.5: Sex of Respondents

	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent
Male	65	60.1	60.1
Female	35	39.8	100.0
Total	**108**	**100**	

Source: Field Data

4.3.5 Whom You Live with

Table 4.6 shows the background variable about whom does the child lives with. To measure this variable the following measurement indicators were used: parents, grandmother/father, guardians. The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 50 respondents equivalent to 30.3% live with their parents. Likewise, 39 children and 19children equivalent to 23.6% and 11.5% respectively live with their grandmother/father and guardians respectively.

Table 4.6: Whom you Live with

Category	Frequency (n)	Percent	Cumulative percent
Parents	50	46.3	46.3
Grandmother/father	39	36.1	82.4
Guardian	19	17.6	100
Total	**108**	**100**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

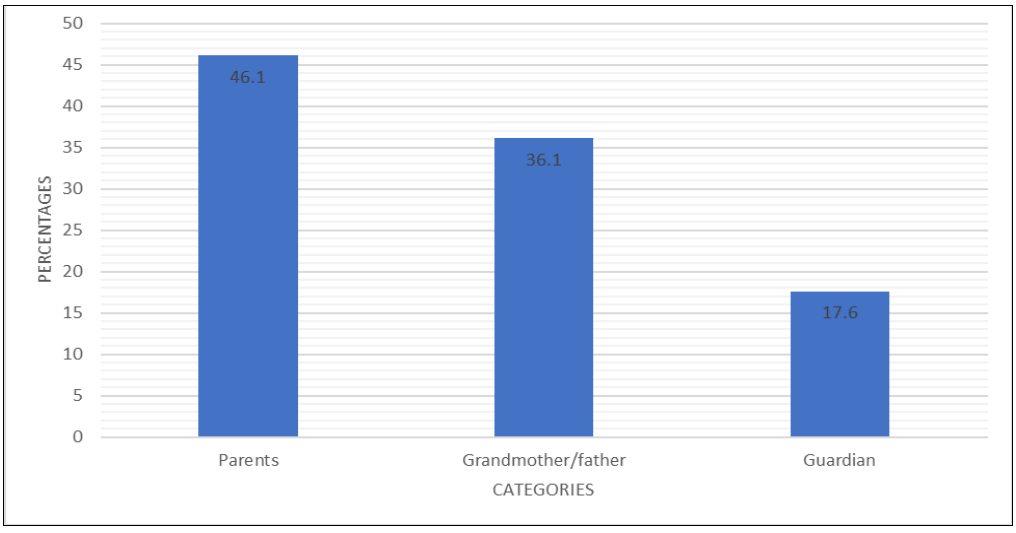

Figure 4.1: Children Living with Whom

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4 Descriptive Analysis for Specific Objectives

This part presents the descriptive analysis results of the specific objectives of the study as it follows below per objective**:**

4.4.1 Parents Perceptions Regarding Child Labour

The Table 4.7 shows the perceptions of parents regarding child labour. The perceptions of parents were measured in terms of how child labour affects children, forms of child abuse, what can be done by children while at the same time working, you can get profession in the sector, it meets my expectations, it bring better life to family, it matter than education, it is the way of life, it is necessary to pass on skills and knowledge, children figures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural tasks and child labour is flexible. The parents in total of 57 selected randomly were asked to supply their responses using five Linkert scales such as 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= not sure, 4= agree, 5= strongly disagree.

The findings from descriptive showed the following results: parents were not sure whether child labour meet their expectation and whether child labour matter than education. For instance, child labour meet children's expectation showed the mean value of 2.6491 at the standard deviation of 1.35609, child labour matter than education showed the mean values of 3.1228 at standard deviation of 1.5245.

Moreover, parents agree that the following factors is part of their perception regarding child labour: that child labour may affect child education carrier with the mean values of 4.0877 at standard deviation of .73874; they agree that it is the form of child abuse by the mean values of 3.9825 at the standard deviation of .71941; parents agree that

child labour can be done at the sometime studying presented by the mean values of 3.614 at the standard deviation of 1.4362; parents also agree that child labour is a way of life presented by the mean value of 4.123 at the standard deviation of .8675.

Further, parents disagree that child can get professional in the sector while working presented by the mean values of 1.6667 at the standard deviation of .6637; parents disagree that children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task presented by the mean values of 1.8421 at the standard deviation of 1.2788.

Table 4.7: Parents' Perception Regarding Child Labour

Factors	n	Mean	Std. Deviation
child labour may affect a child education carrier	57	4.0877	.73874
child labour is the form of child abuse	57	3.9825	.71941
child labour can be done at the sometime studying	57	3.6140	1.43620
you can get profession in the sector	57	1.6667	.66368
child labour meets my expectation	57	2.6491	1.35609
child labour is a means to bring a better life to a family	57	3.9825	1.50584
child labour matter than education	57	3.1228	1.52445
it is a way of life	57	4.1228	.86747
children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task	57	1.8421	1.27880
Valid N (listwise)	57		

Source: Field Data, (2017)

Figure 4.2: Children Aged Less than 18 Years Working for Family Income Generation

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2 Social-Economic and Demographic Family Background

4.4.2.1 Heads of the Family

Table 4.8 shows the heads of the family. The heads of the family were measured in terms of either mother or father. The descriptive analysis shows that most of children comes from the family with father as their heads of family, for instance this is presented by 52respondents which is equivalent to 31.5%. Likewise, those children whose family heads are mothers are presented by 5 respondents equivalent to 3.0%.

Table 4.8: Heads of the Family

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	mother	5	3.0	8.8
	father	52	31.5	100.0
	Total	57	34.5	
Missing	System	108	65.5	
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2017)

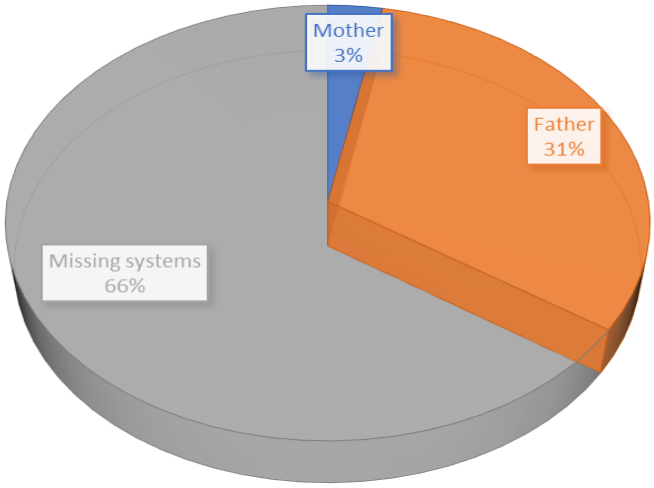

Figure 4.3: Heads of the Family

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2.2 Marriage Status of the Family

The Table 4.8 shows the marriage status of the family from which working children come from. The marriage status was measured in terms of polygamous and non-polygamous. The findings from descriptive analysis shows that most of family were non-polygamous presented by 34 respondents equivalent to 20.6%. Likewise, those with polygamous family were 23 equivalents to 13.9%. The information was asked to children and parents only to explore the marriage status.

Table 4.9: Marriage Status

	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Polygamous marriage	23	13.9	40.4
	Non polygamous marriage	34	20.6	100.0
	Total	**57**	**34.5**	
Missing	System	108	65.5	
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

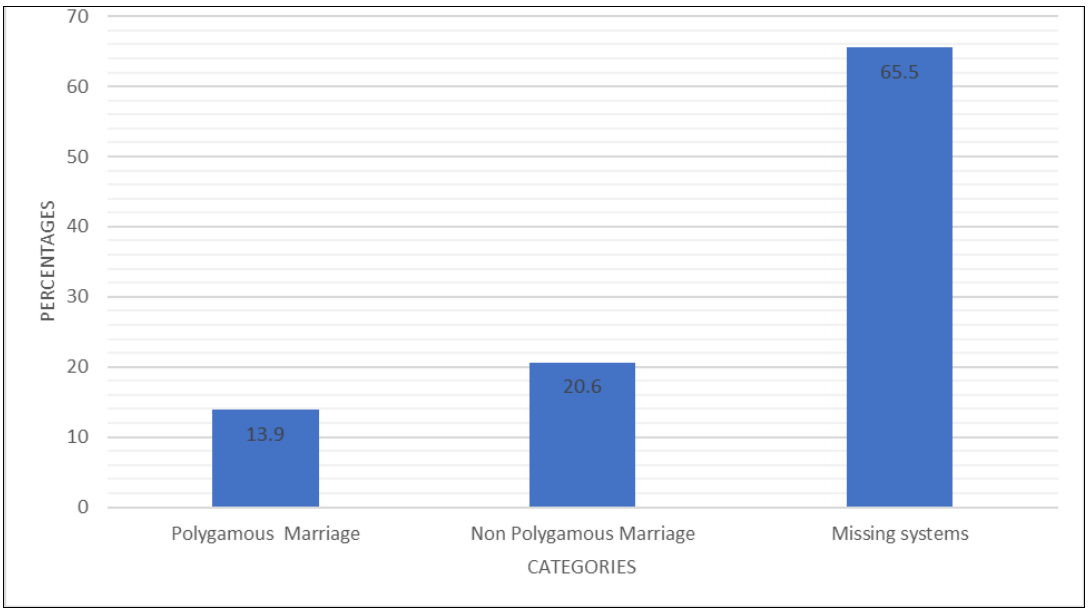

Figure 4.4: Family Marriage Status

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2.3 Number of Siblings

Table 4.9 shows the number of siblings. The number of siblings were measured in terms of total number of sibling each of the child family had. The findings from descriptive analysis show that most of the family had sibling above three (3) which was presented by 33 family equivalents to 20%. Those family with three siblings ranked the second presented by 15 equivalents to 9.1%. Those family with 2 siblings were 9 families equivalent to 5.5%.

Table 4.10: Number of Siblings

Number of siblings		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 siblings	9	5.5	5.5
	3siblings	15	9.1	14.6
	above 3	33	20.0	34.6
Missing	System	108	65.5	100
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

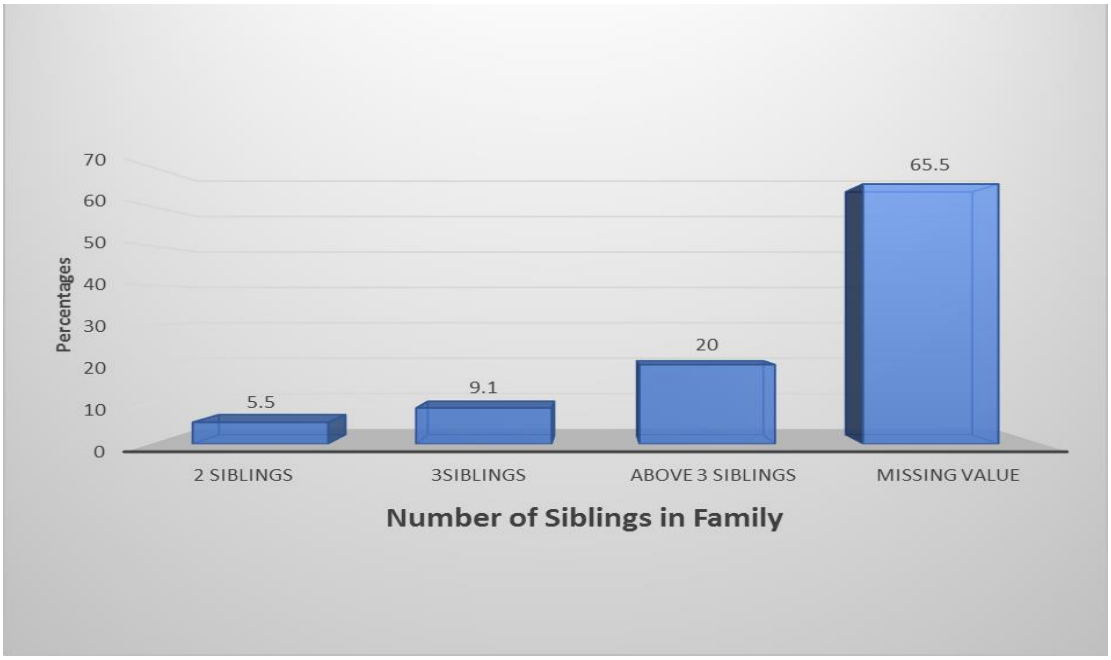

Figure 4.5: Number of Siblings in Family

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2.4. Number of Individual Working in the family

Table 4.11 shows the number of individual working in the family. The number of individual working in the family have been measured in terms of the following measurement indicators: Only me, father and me, all siblings, father and siblings, mother and me, mother and all siblings and all of us.

The descriptive analysis showed that most of the family had father and the child working for the family survival, this is presented by 19 families equivalent to 11.5%. The next is the family which depends on the mother and the child for their survival presented by 12 families equivalent to 7.3%. The third is all sibling which found to have been working for the survival of the family; this is presented by 9 families equivalent to 5.5%.

Table 4.11: Number of Individual Working in the Family

Category	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent
Only me	5	3.0	3.0
Father and me	19	11.5	14.5
All siblings	9	5.5	20.0
Father and siblings	4	2.4	22.4
Mother and me	12	7.3	29.7
Mother and all siblings	4	2.4	32.1
All of us	4	2.4	34.5
Total responses	57	34.5	69
Missing responses	108	65.5	

Source: Primary Data (2017)

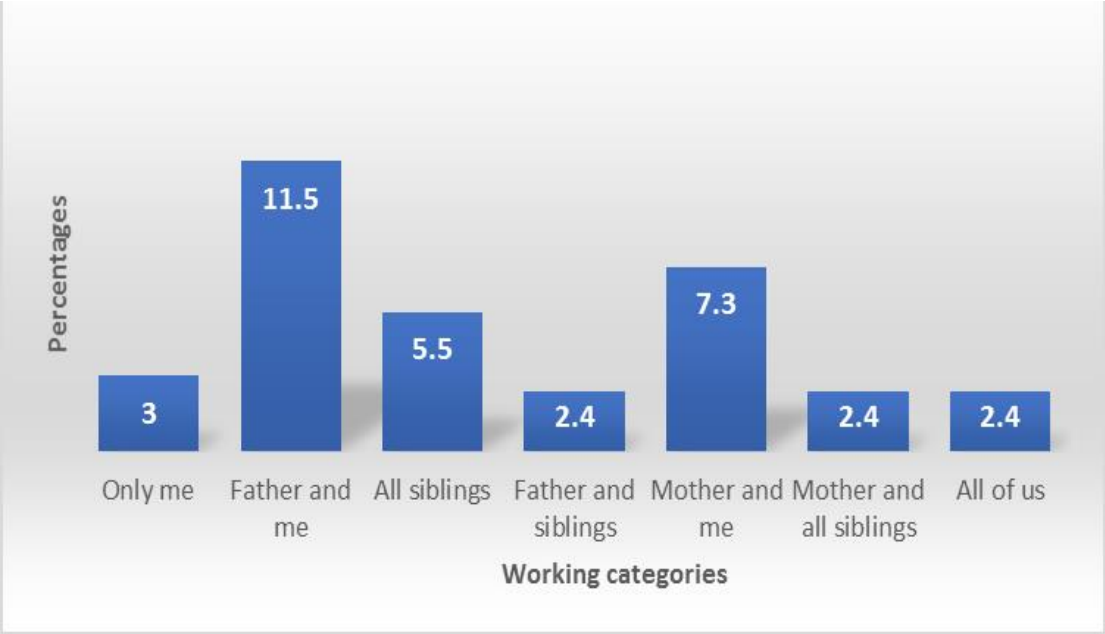

Figure 4.6: Number of Individual Working in the Family

Source: Field Data (2017)

Figure 4.7: Child Aged Less than 18 Years Woriking in Tobacco Farm for Faily Survival

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.3.2.5 Family Monthly Income

Table 4.11 shows the family income. The family income has been measured in terms of Tanzania Shillings raised by the family monthly. The respondents were asked to give the responses in the following categorical variable: 0-5000, 5001-7,500, 7501-10,000, 10,001-15,000 and 15,000 and above.

Table 4.12: Family Monthly Income

	Category	Frequency (N)	Percent(%)	Cumulative Percent
	Less than 15000	0	0	0
Valid	15,000 and above	57	34.5	34.5
Missing	System	108	65.5	100
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

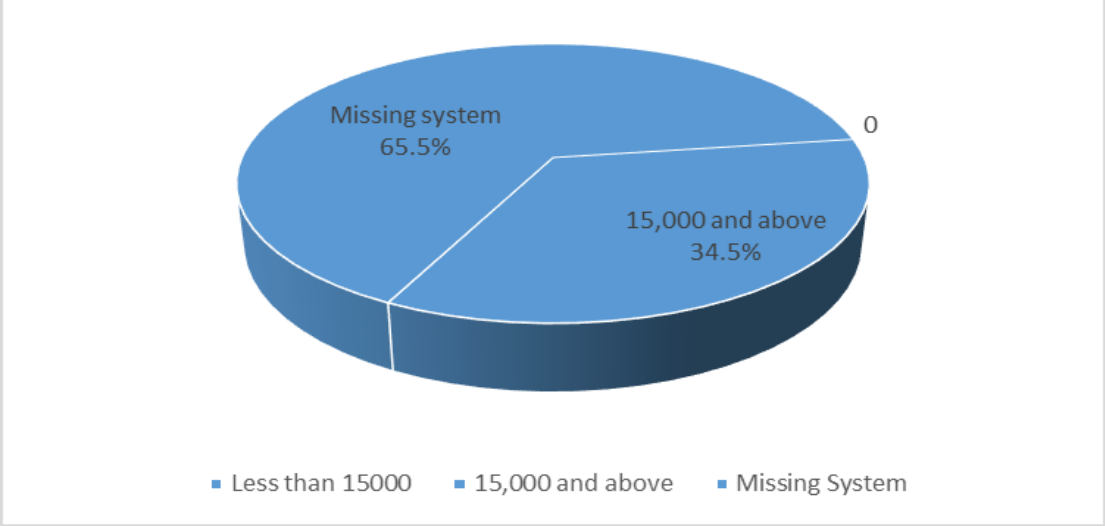

Figure 4.8: Family Monthly Income

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2.6 Education Status of the Mother

Table 4.13 shows education status of mother. Education status of mother has been measured in terms of the level of education reached. The measurement indicators used were as follows: did not go to school, elementary level of education and high school. The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 27 of the children mothers did not go to school equivalent to 16.4%. A total of 19 parents with child who works in tobacco farms equivalent to 11.5% had reached elementary level of education. Moreover, only 11 parents equivalent to 6.7% reached high school.

Table 4.13: Family Monthly Income

	Category	Frequency (N)	Percent(%)	Cumulative Percent
	Did not go to school	27	16.4	47.4
Valid	Elementary level of Education	19	11.5	80.7
	High school	11	6.7	100.0
	Total	57	34.5	
	System	108	65.5	
	Total	**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2.7 Education of Father

The table 4.14 shows education of father. Education of father was measured in terms of the level of education reached measured by the following: did not go to school, elementary level of education, high school and university.

The findings from descriptive analysis shows that 29 respondents equivalent to 17.6 had reached elementary level of education. The next group of Father were those who did not go to school, they were 12 in total equivalent to 7.2%. a total of 7 respondents equivalent to 5.5% had reached high school.

Table 4.14: Education of Father

		Frequency(N)	Percent(%)	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Did not go to school	12	7.2	7.2
	Elementary level of Education	29	17.6	24.8
	High school	9	5.5	30.3
	University level	7	4.2	34.5
Missing	System	108	65.5	100
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.2.8 Job of the Parents

Table 4.14 shows job of the father. Job of the mother has been measured in terms of the following: whether the father of the family dont work, employed/ an officer, self-employed or retired. The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 23 respondents equivalent to 13.9% were self-employed. The next category falls under those who did not work, they were 11 respondents equivalent to 6.7%. the third

category fall under those who were retired, cx 10 respondents equivalent to 6.1%. Similarly, the descriptive analysis showed the same with the job of father.

Table 4.15: Job of Parents

	Category	Frequency (N)	Percent(%)	Cumulative Percent
Valid	does not work	11	6.7	6.7
	officer/public employment	13	7.9	14.6
	self employed	23	13.9	28.5
	retired	10	6.1	34.6
Missing	System	108	65.5	100
Total		**165**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.4.3 Results for Correlation Analysis between Family Background Variables (Family Compositions and Child Labour)

The researcher run the correlation between the social-economic and demographic variable of the family and the child decision to join for child labour. The Coefficient of Correlation was determined if the variable relates each other. Correlation is expressed into three forms such as positive (+1), negative correlation represented by -1.00, or no correlation represented by correlation coefficient is 0.00. In appendixes, there are correlation tables between family composition and child labour. The following are the summary of the results:

(i) The results show that correlation coefficient between the head of the family (mother) and child labour is negative -.264, p-values, 0.023 (lower than 0.05 level of significant). This means that the role of Mother as the head of the

family and child labour does not moves together in the same direction that means there is no significant relationship with child labour.

(ii) The results show that correlation coefficient between marriage status and child labour is positive .074, p-values, .293 (lower than 0.05 level of significant). This means that the role of marriage status and child labour moves together in the same direction meaning that the two variables have small significant relationship in between.

(iii) The results show that correlation coefficient between number of siblings in the family and child labour is negative -.013, p-values, .462 (higher than 0.05 level of significant). This means that the number of siblings in the family does not moves together in the same direction meaning that there is no relationship between variables.

(iv) The results show that correlation coefficient between the number of people working in the family and child labour is negative -.097, p-values, 0.235 (higher than 0.05 level of significant). This means that the role of number of peoples working in the family and child labour does not moves together in the same direction.

(v) The results show that correlation coefficient between education status of mother and child labour is negative - .244, p-values, 0.034 (lower than 0.05 level of significant). This means that the role of education status of mother and child labour does not moves together in the same direction.

(vi) The results show that correlation coefficient between the job of mother and child labour is negative -.108, p-values, .211 (higher than 0.05 level of significant).

This means that the role of job of the mother and child labour does not moves together in the same direction.

(vii) The results show that correlation coefficient between the job of father and child labour is negative -.108, p-values, .211 (higher than 0.05 level of significant). Likewise, job of the father also depicts similar results. This means that the role of job of the mother and child labour does not moves together in the same direction meaning that there is no relationship between the variables.

4.5 Testing an Assumptions for the Binary Logistic Model.

4.5.1 Correlation between Family composition (independent) on Child Labour(dependent)

The researcher also run the correlation between family composition and the child labour. Correlation is when the variables are related. Correlation is expressed into three forms such as positive (+1), negative correlation represented by -1.00, or no correlation represented by correlation coefficient is 0.00.

The Table 16, describes the relationship between the role family composition and child labour. The test was done by Pearson correlation with two tail test (1-tailed). The results show that that correlation coefficient between family income and child labour is negative -.353, p-values, .004 (lower than 0.01 level of significant). This means that the role of family income and child labour moves together in the same direction.

Table 4. 16: Correlation between Family composition and Child Labour

		Family composition	Child labour
Family composition	Pearson Correlation	1	-.353**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.004
	N	57	57
Child Labour	Pearson Correlation	-.353**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.004	
	N	57	57

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed)

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.5.2 Results of Multi-Collinearity test Between Independent Variables

Table 4.17 shows, the test of multi-collinearity. Researchers was concerned with the degree to which the predictors correlate to each other. However, the leading assumption is that predictors should not correlate to highly and that there should be what is called multicollinearity (Field, 2014, p. 312). The researcher tested the assumption of multicollinearity by using Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) as a measure of multicollinearity. The role of thumb is that if VIF is close to 1 the better, and VIF< 5 may be not a course of concern. Likewise, when Tolerance level >0.2 may be not a course of concern.

Therefore, Table 4.17 shows that the VIF for the family income. VIF is 1.52 and the level of tolerance is 0.752. Since the VIF values are < 5. And that the tolerance Level are >0.2. for all of the factors. This implies that the assumption for Multicollinearity was met.

Table 4.17: Test of Multicollinearity

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	**Variance inflation factor(VIF)**
Monthly family income	0.752	1.52

a. Dependent Variable: did the family income make you to join for a child labour?

Source: Field data (2017)

4.5.3 Test of Autocorrelation Assumption (Durbin Watson Test)

The table 4.18, shows the test of autocorrelation assumptions. The model assumes that residuals terms need to be uncorrelated. The assumption of autocorrelation of independence variables. The violation of such assumption means that both the significant level and confidence level will become invalid. The current study uses Durbin Watson statistics measure the effect size of the assumption.

However, the role of thumb is that the test statistics can vary from 0-4 whereby 2 values mean that the residual are uncorrelated, <2 positive correlated, and <1 or >3 is a course of concern (Field, 2014, p. 311). In that case, the Durbin Watson test statistics shows the values of 2.330.the value is less than 3 (2.855) which mean that there is no course of concern.

Table 4.18: Test of Autocorrelation Assumption (Durbin Watson Test)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.770[a]	.593	.639	.24327	2.330

a. Predictors: (Constant), monthly family income

b. Dependent Variable: did the family income make you to join for a child labour

Source: Field data (2017)

4.5.4 Test of Normality

Table 4.19, shows the test of normality. The assumption of normality has been tested by using Shapiro-wilk statistical test. The results show that the tested variables were significantly correlated at the P-values of 0.00. This implies that there were no influential cases among the variables or much residuals.

Table 4.19: Test of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	**df**	**Sig.**	**Statistic**	**df**	**Sig.**
monthly family income	.528	57	.000	.353	57	.000
Child labour	.537	57	.000	.279	57	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction
Source: Field data (2017)

4.5.5 Results of Logistic Regression of Independent Variables against Dependent Variable

The study used Binary Logistic Regression logistic analysis to establish the relationship between the role of family composition as independent variable and child labour as dependent variable. The model as illustrated by Field, (2004) starts as follows:

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(b_0+b_1x_{1i})+e_i}}$$

Whereby p(y) is the outcome variable, β_0 is the constant term of the model, β_1 **is** coefficients of independent variables and e_i is the error term. The β_1 , represented family income and p (y) is the outcome variable namely child labour. The model presents three tables such as model summary, classification table and variable in the equation shown in Tables 4.20a, 4.20b , 4.20c.

The model summary shows the -2LL which is 24.513, the value for Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 is .075 and .189 respectively. Since the value for Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 showed the strength of the model that's is strong. Therefore, the relationship between variable are not strong as it is 0.075 and 0.189 by Cox and snell's respectively.

Moreover, Table 4.20c shows variable in equation. It shows that, the estimate values for the coefficient for the predictors, which are included in the model. Thus b-coefficient in this model represents the change in the logit of the dependent variable in association with a unit change in a predictor. Therefore. the olds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, such change is EXP (B) = .041 times an outcome to occur, wald 19.661.

Table 4.20(a): Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	24.513[a]	.075	.189

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 6 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001

Table 4.20(b): Classification Table

Observed			Predicted		
			did the family income make you to join for a child labour		
			yes	no	Percentage Correct
Step 1	did the family income make you to join for a child labour	Yes	97	0	100.0
		No	11	0	.0
	Overall Percentage				93.0

a. The cut value is .5000
Source: Field Data (2017)

Table 4.20(c): Variable in Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I.for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1[a]	qn13(1)	2.506	1.127	4.941	1	.026	12.250	1.345	111.570
	Constant	-3.199	.721	19.661	1	.000	.041		

a. Variable(s) Entered on Step 1qn 13

Source: Field Data (2017)

4.6 Discussion of the Findings

This sub section presents the discussion of the findings based on the three objectives stated in chapter one. The analysis of the findings was based on both descriptive statistics and Binary Logistic Regression. Descriptive statistical analysis has been used to show both the background information of the respondents and descriptive statistics of social-economic and demographic factors of the family.

4.6.1 Perception of Parents on Child Labour

The first objective of this research was to assess the perceptions of parents regarding the child labour. The perceptions of parents were measured in terms of the following measurement indicators: child labour affects children carrier, it is a form of child abuse, it can be done at the same time working, you can get profession in the sector, it meets my expectations, it brought better life to family, it matters than education, it is the way of life, it is necessary to pass on skills and knowledge, children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural tasks and child labour is flexible. The parents in total of 57 selected randomly were asked to supply their responses using five linkert scales such as 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= not sure, 4= agree, 5= strongly disagree.

The findings from descriptive showed the following results: parents were not sure whether child labour meet their expectation and whether child labour matter than education. This imply that what is contributed by child at their family still not satisfactory to the level of having a large effect size and the way parents attach value between education and child labour means that the society still do not see child consequential against education benefits. For instance, Niels-Hugo, et al., (2000) make this clear that Ibadan-South -West Nigerians' parents considered education as less important than child labour, thus why in this findings parents at Urambo are not sure whether education matter than child labour.

Moreover, parents agree that child labour as the form of child abuse, child labour can be done at the sometime studying and child labour as a way of life. These findings was dereferenced implications as follows: firstly, parents were considering child labour as an act against child rights, despite the increased number of available child labour which probably might have been caused by family income. The findings also concur with Twahirwa, (2010) in Uganda who considered child labour as abuse against children. Another implication from the findings is that since poverty has been a determinant factors for child labour (Niels- Hugo, 2000), it is not surprisingly that although parents considerer the act as among the form of child abuse yet parent perceive good of their children may keep working while studying and that they have considered it as a way of life their children should pass through.

Furthermore, the findings from descriptive analysis also reported that parents disagree that a child can get professional in the sector while working and disagreed that children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task. Such findings imply

that parents are aware that working as children probably will not bring any professional development in terms of knowledge and skills, but since no way or alternative for family income gains and survival, their child should continue to work. Contrary, the findings are not supported by the study done in Ibadan South-West which found that 49% of the parents agree that child labour is part of gaining experience, similarly to Secondly, the findings imply that children are not gold for tobbaco farm activities as it may be considered. Such findings may also differ from the findings reported in Malawi from which children fingurers were considered as gold in farm tasks.

Therefore, while parents agree that child labour is the form of child abuse, child labour can be done at the sometime studying and child labour is a way of life, they disagree that child can get professional in the sector while working and they disagree that children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task. Moreover, they are not sure whether child labour meet their expectation and whether child labour matter than child education.

4.6.2 Social-Economic and Demographic Factors of the Family as the Determinate of Child Labour

The second objective aimed to determine the socio- economic and demographic condition of families with child labour. The following variables were used: Heads of the family, number of siblings, number of individual working in the family, education status of mother and father and job of mother and father. These variables were taken from the experience of the past studied. However, the correlation between the social-economic and demographic variables and child labour were also run. Below is a

discussion of each independent variable in relation to child labour as dependent variable.

4.6.3 Heads of the Family

The head of the family in this considered to be either father or mother. The findings from descriptive analysis shows that most of children comes from the family with father as their heads of family, for instance this is presented by 52 equivalent to 31.5%. Likewise, those children whose family heads are mothers are presented by 5 respondents equivalent to 3.0%. Moreover, the results show that correlation coefficient between the head of the family(father) and child labour is negative -.264, p-values, 0.023 (lower than 0.05 level of significant).

Since, most of family are father headed it could imply that there should be consolidated family which may discourage for child labour provided that in African masculinity most of father are culturally required to take care of family with mother being home taking care of them. However, the implication of the variables showed that an increase in the father being the head of the family led to the decrease in the odds of child to participate in Tobbacco farms in Urambo District. This probably is explained by the masculinity of African Family which believe father makes a consolidated family.

Unlike father being the head of the family as reported by this study, the available past study reports on the mother being the head of the family. The study reports that when mother are the head of the family, the possibility of girls to participate in child labour decrease (FIlho, 2008). Therefore, most of family in Urambo are headed by fathers

unlike mothers and that father as heads of family have relationship which movers in the same direction.

4.6.4 Number of Siblings

The number of sibling were measured in terms of total number of sibling each of the child family had. The findings from descriptive analysis show that most of the family had sibling above three which has been presented by 33 family equivalents to 20%. Those family with three siblings ranked the second presented by 33 equivalents to 20.0%. Those family with 2 siblings were 9 families equivalent to 5.5%.

The results from correlation analysis show that coefficient between number of siblings in the family and child labour is negative -.013, p-values, .462 (higher than 0.05 level of significant). It may be implied that since most of the family were found with large family ranging from 3 and above, this may also explain that the member of the family had to work hard so that the whole family may survive.

However, such large family when correlation analysis was considered it imply that an increase in the number of siblings led to increase in child labour. This is probably, the all family had to move to look for daily bread as the result children in these family found themselves in tobacco farms. Therefore, most of the families have large family size ranging from three and above siblings. However, the relationship between variable shows that such relationship moves in the same direction.

4.6.5 Number of Individual Working in the Family

The number of individual working in the family have been measured in terms of the following measurement indicators: Only me, father and me, all siblings, father and siblings, mother and me, mother and all siblings and all of us.

The descriptive analysis showed that most of the family had father and the child working for the family survival, this is presented by 19 families equivalent to 11.5%. The next is the family which depends on the mother and the child for their survival presented by 12 families equivalent to 7.3%. The all sibling which found to have been working for the survival of the family; this is presented by 9 families equivalent to 5.5%. The results show that correlation coefficient between the number of people working in the family and child labour is negative -.097, p-values, 0.235 (higher than 0.05 level of significant).

Since most of families are found with father and child working and mother with children working, this imply that children are regarded as part of family members who contributes to family income, that their father and mother consider child labour as the life pass for their children. Moreover, the findings imply that with the increase in the number of the peoples working in the family led to decrease in child labour, although the change is not significant.

The findings above did not concur with the study done in Turkey by Erbey, et al., (2013) shows that while most of the family had large family above three children, the relationship of variables showed that for every increase in number of family led to increase in the child labour.

Therefore, most of families are found with father and child working and mother with children working, However, with the increase in the number of the peoples working in the family this led to decrease in child labour, although the change is not significant.

4.6.6 Education Status of Parents

The findings from descriptive show education status of mother. Education status of both mother and further has been measured in terms of the level of education reached. The measurement indicators used were as follows: did not go to school, elementary level of education and high school.

The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 27 of the mothers did not go to school equivalent to 16.4%. A total of 19 Mother with child who works in tobacco farms equivalent to 11.5% had reached elementary level of education. Moreover, only 11 mother equivalents to 6.7% reached high school. The results show that correlation coefficient between education status of mother and child labour is negative -.244, p-values, 0.034 (lower than 0.05 level of significant).

The findings imply that the increase in child labour may have caused by the the large group of mothers who do not have education in Urambo District, however, even the least of the group with education are at elementary level of education. This probably can be explained as the family reason for child labour. However, the findings from correlation analysis had the following implication, this is to say it would be possible to finding a decreased number of child labour at Urambo if adult education for mother is given priority, since an increase in education led to decrease in child labour.

The above findings concur with the findings done in Brazil By Filho, et al., (2008). The researcher found that the higher the parents level of education the possibility of decreasing for child labour. Moreover, the findings from this study also contrast with the study done in Turkey by Erbey et al., (2013), who found that at least most of

women had graduated for elementary level of education. Therefore, most of families in which child-labour come from are with mother with no education and if not elementary level of education. However, the education status of mother does not move in the same direction with child labour.

4.6.7 Job of Parents

Table 4.14 shows job of the father. Job of the father has been measured in terms of of the following: whether the father of the family do not work, he is employed/ an officer, self-employed and retired. The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 23 respondents equivalent to 13.9% were self employed. The next category falls under those who did not work, they were 11 respondents equivalent to 6.7%. the third category fall under those who were retired, they were 10 respondents equivalent to 6.1%. Similarly, the descriptive analysis showed the same with the job of father. The results show that correlation coefficient between the job of father and child labour is negative -.108, p-values, .211 (higher than 0.05 level of significant).

Since most of the children are coming from those family with no work, if not self-employed, this may probably increases the change of child labour in the family. Moreover, since parents are self-employed this imply that there is no security for family in matter relating to health, therefore, they have to work so as to survive. However, the correlation analysis shows that an increase in the job of parents such as self-employed could decrease the chance for child labour in Urambo Tobacco farms. Past studies concur with this study as they found most of family self-employed which imply that there is no family security as fathers and mothers are working in informal sectors (Erbey, et al., 2013).

Therefore, most of family are found with father being self-employed in agriculture farms and that on average father of the family do not have work to do. This probably has caused for child labour. However, the relationship between variable shows that an increase in the job of parents such as self-employed could decrease the chance for child labour in Urambo Tobacco farms.

Generally, lack of job and involvement in informal sectors, education status of parents, number of individual working in the family and number of family all are family determinate for child to participate in child labour. Moreover, when the head of the family is father and when the number of people working in the family increases this decreases the possibility of child labour.

4.6.7 The Effect of Family Income on Child Labour

The third specific objective of this research was to establish the extent to which the level of family income affects the child decision to participate in a child labour. The family income has been measured in terms of Tanzania Shillings raised by the family monthly. The respondents were asked to supply their responses in the following categorical variable: 0-5000, 5001-7,500, 7501-10,000, 10,001-15,000 and 15,000 and above. The results from descriptive analysis showed that a total of 57 parents had their income above 15,000 monthly.

Moreover when cross tabulation was run to establish the correlation analysis it was also found that correlation coefficient between family income and child labour is negative -.353, p-values, .004 (lower than 0.01 level of significant). This means that the role of family income and child labour moves together in the same direction. It

can also said that as the family income increases the decision of the child to participate in child labour also decreases. The analysis from binary logistic regression has been run to establish the effect size. The results indicated also the followings: The relationship between the model shows a small relationship shown by the value for Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is .075 and .189 respectively.

Moreover, the estimate values for the coefficient in that case b-coefficient is shown which in this model represents the change in the logit of the dependent variable in association with a unit change in a predictor. Therefore. The odds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, such change is EXP (B) = .041 times an outcome to occur, wald 19.661.

The findings concur with past study by Rock, 2011; Niels-Hugo, 2000; Sitiuk, 2007 and Erbey, et al., 2013). firstly, hey assert that the major reason that cause a child o join for income generating activities is poverty of the family Rock, 2011; Niels-Hugo; they also assert that when the family income increases the possibility of the family to join a child labour decreases (Niels-HHugo, 2000; Erbey, et al., 2013).

Therefore, descriptive statistics shows that most of the family had to raise an income of 15,000Tshs monthly. However, there is a small relationship between the family income and child labour shown by Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is .075 and .189 respectively. Moreover, the odds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, such change is EXP (B) = .041 times an outcome to occur, wald 19.661.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings based on the three objectives stated in chapter one. The analysis of the findings based on both descriptive statistics and Binary Logistic Regression. Descriptive statistical analysis has been used to show both the background information of the respondents and descriptive statistics of social-economic and demographic factors of the family.

5.2 Summary of Findings Per Objectives

5.2.1 Perception of Parents on Child Labour

The first objective of the research was to assess the perceptions of parents regarding the child labour. The perceptions of parents were by measurement indicators: child labour affects children carrier, form of child abuse, it can be done at the same time working, you can get profession in the sector, it meets my expectations, it brings better life to family, it matter than education, it is the way of life, it is necessary to pass on skills and knowledge, children figures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural tasks and child labour is flexible. The total of 57 parents were selected randomly and asked to give responses using five linkert scales such as 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= not sure, 4= agree, 5= strongly disagree.

The findings from descriptive showed that parents were not sure whether child labour meet their expectation or child labour matter than education. This imply that what is contributed by child at their family still not satisfactory to the level of having a large

effect size and the way parent's values between education and child labour as the society still do not see children's consequential against education benefits. For instance, Niels-Hugo, et al., (2000) make this clear that Ibadan-South -West Nigerians' parents considered education as less important than child labour, thus why in this findings parents at Urambo are not sure whether education matter than child labour.

Moreover, parents agree that child labour is the form of child abuse, children can engage in Child labour at the sometime while studying also child labour as a way of life. These findings have dereferenced implications as follows:

Firstly, parents have started considering child labour as an act against child rights, despite the increased number of available child labour, which probably might have been caused by family income. This finding also concurs with Twahirwa, (2010) in Uganda who considered child labour as abuse against children. Another implication from the findings is that since poverty has been a determinant factor for child labour (Niels- Hugo, 2000), it is not surprisingly that even though parents considers as the act among of the form of child abuse yet parent perceive importance of their children may keep working while studying and that they have considered it as a way of life their children which any child can go through.

Further, the findings from descriptive analysis also reported that parents disagreed that a child can get professional in the sector while working and they disagree that children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task. Such findings imply that parents are aware that working as children probably will not bring any professional

development in terms of knowledge and skills, but since neither way nor alternative for family income gains and survival, their child should continue to work. Contrary, the findings are not supported by the study done in Ibadan South-West which found that 49% of the parents agree that child labour is part of gaining experience, similarly too.

Secondly, the findings imply that children are not gold for tobbaco farm activities as it may be considered. Such findings may also differ from the findings reported in Malawi from which children fingerers were considered as gold in farm tasks.

Therefore, while parents agree that child labour is the form of child abuse, child labour can be done at the sometime studying and child labour is a way of life, they disagreed that a child can get professional in the sector while working and they disagree that children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task. Moreover, they were not sure whether child labour meet their expectation and whether child labour matter than child education.

5.2.2 Social-Economic and Demographic Factors of the Family as the Determinant of Child Labour

The second objective aimed to determine the socio- economic and demographic condition of families with child labour. The following variables were used: Heads of the family, number of siblings, number of individual working in the family, education status of mother and father and job of mother and father. These variables were taken from the experience of the past studied. However, the correlation between the social-economic and demographic variables and child labour were also run. Below is a

discussion of each independent variable in relation to child labour as dependent variable.

5.2.2.1 Heads of the Family

The head of the family was considered to be either father or mother. The findings from descriptive analysis shows that most of children comes from the family with father as their heads of family, for instance this is presented by 52 equivalents to 31.5%. Likewise, those children whose family heads are mothers are presented by 5 respondents equivalent to 3.0%. Moreover, the results show that correlation coefficient between the head of the family(father) and child labour is negative -.264, p-values, 0.023 (lower than 0.05 level of significant).

Since, most of family are father headed it could imply that there should be consolidated family which may discourage for child labour provided that in African masculinity most of father are culturally required to take care of family with mother being home taking care of them. However, the implication of the variables show that an increase in the father being the head of the family led to the decrease in the likelihoods of child to participate in Tobbacco farms in Urambo District. This probably is explained by the masculinity of Afican Family, which believe father makes a consolidated family.

Unlike father being the head of the family as reported by this study, the available past study reports on the mother being the head of the family. The study reports that when mother are the head of the family, the possibility of girls to participate in child labour decrease (FIlho, 2008).

Therefore, most of family in Urambo are headed by fathers unlike mothers and that father as heads of family have relationship which movers in the same direction.

5.2.2.2 Number of Siblings

The number of sibling were measured in terms of total number of sibling each of the child's family. The findings from descriptive analysis show that most of the family had sibling above three which has been presented by 33 respondents which is equivalent to 20%. Those family with three siblings ranked the second presented by 33 equivalent to 20.0%. Those family with 2 siblings were 9 families equivalent to 5.5%.

The results from correlation analysis show that coefficient between number of siblings in the family and child labour is negative -.013, p-values, .462 (higher than 0.05 level of significant). It may be implied that since most of the family were found with large family ranging from 3 and above, this may also explain that the member of the family had to work hard so that the whole family may survive. However, such large family when correlation analysis was considered it imply that an increase in the number of siblings led to increase in child labour. This is probably, the all family had to move to look for daily bread as the result children in these family found themselves in tobacco farms.

Therefore, most of the families have large family size ranging from three and above siblings. However, the relationship between variable shows that such relationship moves in the same direction.

5.2.2.3 Number of Individual Working in the Family

The number of individual working in the family have been measured in terms of the following measurement indicators: Only me, father and me, all siblings, father and siblings, mother and me, mother and all siblings and all of us.

The descriptive analysis showed that most of the family had father and the child working for the family survival, this was presented by 19 families equivalent to 11.5%. The next is the family which depends on the mother and the child for their survival presented by 12 families equivalent to 7.3%. The all sibling which found to have been working for the survival of the family; this is presented by 9 families equivalent to 5.5%. The results show that correlation coefficient between the number of people working in the family and child labour is negative -.097, p-values, 0.235 (higher than 0.05 level of significant).

Since most of families are found with father and child working and mother with children working, this imply that children are regarded as part of family members who contributes for family income, as both father and mother consider child labour as the life pass for their children. Moreover, the findings imply that with the increase in the number of the peoples working in the family led to decrease in child labour, although the change is not significant.

The findings above did not concur with the study done in Turkey by Erbey, et al., (2013) shows that while most of the family had large family above three children, the relationship of variables showed that for every increase in number of family led to increase in the child labour.

Therefore, most of families are found with father and child working and mother with children working, However, with the increase in the number of the peoples working in the family this led to decrease in child labour, although the change is not significant.

5.2.2.4 Education Status of Parents

The findings from descriptive shows education status of both mother and father. Education status of both mother and father has been measured in terms of the level of education reached. The measurement indicators used were as follows: did not go to school, elementary level of education and high school.

The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 27 of the mothers did not go to school equivalent to 16.4%. A total of 19 mother with child who works in tobacco farms equivalent to 11.5% had reached elementary level of education. Moreover, only 11 mother equivalent to 6.7% reached high school. The results show that correlation coefficient between education status of mother and child labour is negative -.244, p-values, 0.034 (lower than 0.05 level of significant).

The findings imply that the increase in child labour may have caused by a large group of mothers who do not have education in Urambo District, however, even the least of the group with education are at elementary level of education. This probably can be explained as the family reason for child labour. However, the findings from correlation analysis had the following implication, this is to say it would be possible to finding a decreased number of child labour at Urambo if adult education for mother is given priority, since an increase in education led to decrease in child labour. The above findings, concurs with the findings done in Brazil By Filho, et al., (2008). The

researcher found that the higher the parents level of education the possibility of decreasing for child labour.

Moreover, the findings from this study also contrast with the study done in Turkey by Erbey et al., (2013), who found that at least most of women had graduated for elementary level of education. Therefore, most of families whose children engage in which child-labour are with mother with no education not even the elementary level of education. However, the education status of mother does not move in the same direction with child labour.

5.2.2.5 Job of Parents

Table 4.14 shows job of the father. Job of the father has been measured in terms of of the following: whether the father of the family do not work, employed/ an officer, self-employed and retired. The findings from descriptive analysis showed that 23 respondents equivalent to 13.9% were self-employed. The next category under those who did not work, they were 11 respondents equivalent to 6.7%. the third category fall under those who were retired, they were 10 respondents equivalent to 6.1%. Similarly, the descriptive analysis showed the same with the job of father. The results show that correlation coefficient between the job of father and child labour is negative -.108, p-values, .211 (higher than 0.05 level of significant).

Since most of the children are coming from those family with no work, if not self-employed, this may probably increase the change of child labour in the family. Moreover, since parents are self-employed this imply that there is no security for family in matter relating to health, therefore, they have to work so as to survive.

However, the correlation analysis shows that an increase in the job of parents such as self-employed could decrease the chance for child labour in Urambo Tobacco farms. Past studies concurs with this study as they found most of family who are self-employed which imply that there is no family security as fathers and mothers are working in informal sectors (Erbey, et al., 2013).

Therefore, most of family are found with father being self-employed in agriculture farms and that on average father of the family do not have work to do. This probably has caused for child labour. However, the relationship between variable shows that an increase in the job of parents such as self-employed could decrease the chance for child labour in Urambo Tobacco farms.

Generally, lack of job and involvement in informal sectors, education status of parents, number of individual working in the family and number of family all are family determinate for child to participate in child labour. Moreover, when the head of the family is father and when the number of people working in the family increases this decreases the possibility of child labour.

5.2.3 The Effect of Family Income on Child Labour

The third specific objective of this research was to establish the extent to which the level of family income affects the child decision to participate in a child labour. The family income has been measured in terms of Tanzania Shillings raised by the family monthly. The respondents gave their responses in the following categorical variable: 0-5000, 5001-7,500, 7501-10,000, 10,001-15,000 and 15,000 and above. The results from descriptive analysis showed that a total of 57 parents had their income above 15,000 per month.

Moreover when cross tabulation was run to establish the correlation analysis it was also found that correlation coefficient between family income and child labour is negative -.353, p-values, .004 (lower than 0.01 level of significant). This means that the role of family income and child labour moves together in the same direction. It can also argued that as the family income increases the decision of the child to participate in child labour also decreases.

The analysis from binary logistic regression has been run to establish the effect size. The results indicated also the followings: The relationship between the model shows a small relationship shown by the value for Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is .075 and .189 respectively.

Moreover, the estimate values for the coefficient in that case b-coefficient is shown which in this model represents the change in the logit of the dependent variable in association with a unit change in a predictor. Therefore. the odds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, such change is EXP (B) = .041 times an outcome to occur, wald 19.661.

The findings concur with past study by Rock, 2011; Niels-Hugo, 2000; Sitiuk, 2007 and Erbey, et al., 2013). firstly,they assert that the major reason that cause a child o join for income generating activities is poverty of the familyRock, 2011; Niels-Hugo; they also assert that when the family income increases the possibility of the family to join a child labour decreases (Niels-HHugo, 2000; Erbey, et al., 2013).

Therefore, descriptive statistics shows that most of the family had to raise an income of 15,000Tshs monthly. However, there is a small relationship between the family

income and child labour shown by Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is 0.075 and .189 respectively. Moreover, the odds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, such change is EXP (B) = .041 times an outcome to occur, wald 19.661.

5.3 Implication of Findings

5.3.1 The Assessment on the Level of Perception of Community on Child Labour

The findings from descriptive analysis showed that parents perceived that child labour as a form of child abuse, child labour can be done at the sometime studying and child labour as a way of life. Moreover, it is not their perception that child can get professional in the sector while working and they disagree that children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural task. Further, they are not sure whether child labour meet their expectation and whether child labour matter than child education.

5.3.2 The Determinants of Socio- Economic and Demographic Condition of Families With Child Labour

The findings show that lack of job and involvement in informal sectors, education status of parents, number of individual working in the family and number of family all are family determinate for child to participate in child labour. Moreover, when the head of the family is father and when the number of people working in the family increases this decreases the possibility of child labour.

5.3.3 The Extent to does the Level of Family Income Affects the Child Decision to Participate in a Child Labour

Descriptive statistics show that most of the family had to raise an income of 15,000Tshs per month. However, there is a small relationship between the family

income and child labour shown by Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is 0.075 and .189 respectively. Moreover, the odds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, such change is EXP (B) = .041 times an outcome to occur, wald 19.661.

5.4 Conclusion

The findings indicated that the there is a small relationship between role of family income and Child labour Cox and Snell's and Nagelkerke's R^2 which is 0.075 and .189 respectively. The relationship between each predictor with the outcome variable indicates that the odds of a child to go to child labour decreased as the increase in the family income, b= -3.199, p= 0.000, EXP (B) = .041, wald 19.661. Moreover, parents are found with perceived differences regarding child labour, for instance, while others considerer child labour as the form of child abuse, that it can be done at the sometime studying and that child labour is a way of life, other perceived that child cannot get professional in the sector while working. Moreover, lack of job and involvement in informal sectors, education status of parents, number of individual working in the family and number of family all are the social economic and demographic determinates for child to participate in child labour.

5.5 Policy Recommendations

The researcher recommends as follow:

(i) Since parents' perception still reflects a child abuse as they believe that it is their way of life and children can continue to work while working, compulsory education should make sure that every child go to school with restrictional

control of school dropout as most of children go for tobacco farms during school days.

(ii) Regarding the social-economic and demographic family factors, most of family are self-employed and other have no employment which imply that they do not have family security, therefore the government of Tanzania should improve its health policy whereby every child gets an health insurance, this can reduce the chance of child to engage in child labour.

(iii) The government of Tanzania should continue with its economic reform program at family level by helping poor family in raising their income through different financial support. This is practical because the findings show that there is a a negative relationship between family income and child labour.

5.6 The Contribution of the Study to the Theories

While the theory of child labour explained by Brown et all (2003) assumes that child labour is the function of family compositions, this study proves such assumptions as it found that child labour is the function of parents works, income status, number of sibling and education status of parents. Such findings are also supported by Rock, 2011; Niels-Hugo, 2000; Sitiuk, 2007 and Erbey, et al., 2013).

5.7 Limitation of the Study

The study faced some limitations during the data collection like financial and time constraints, low attendance of respondents and reluctant of respondents to give answers associated with geographical location as in other areas respondent were not familiar with languages used by the researcher.

5.7.1 Financial and Time Constraints

In the study, some of the respondents rejected to be interviewed without being paid any money as they believed that the study conducted was profitable by the researcher only. To resolve, the researcher elaborated that the research/study was for academic's fulfilments and not for business like project bidding. This was evidenced through student's identification which showed that its an identification for Open University of Tanzania (OUT) student.

5.7.2 Low Attendance of the Respondents

The low attendances because of the time during data collection since it was when most of the respondents are in tobacco harvesting as it was not possible to meet anyone at home or at the gathering place. To resolve this, the researcher was to visit the respondent's in their tobacco farms for interview even though there were some others who gave an appointment depending with the availability.

5.7.3 Reluctant to Give Answers

The respondents were reluctant to give answers some of the researcher because they wanted to know how they were going to benefit individually from the study, other were shame and being unfamiliar with the study and fears. To resolve this, the researcher invited the village key actors like Village executive officer to ensure security and the role of the study to their community itself and community members themselves.

5.8 Areas for Further Research

This study focused on assessing the relationship between family composition and child labour. Among the factors studied included, the parent perceptions and social-

economic and demographic factors. There is need for further research to be done in the following areas:-

(i) How other community such as tobacco farm owners and children themselves perceive about child labour in Urambo District.

(ii) To establish the significant effect between other social-demographic factors of the family with child labour.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaires for Children's and Parents

Date of Interview: / /2017

Serial No.: _____

Name of Ward: _____

Name of Village: _____

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

S/N	Variables	Supply a tick
Age of Respondents	1=7-10	
	10-12	
	12-14	
	14-16	
	16-18	
Education level	1= elementary school 2= secondary school	
Education Status	1= studying	
	2- Not studying	
	3= Completed	
Sex	1= male	
	2= female	
Whom You live with	1= Parents (mother and father)	
	2= Grand mother/father	
	3= Guardians	

SECTION B: PERCEPTION/EXPECTATIONS PARENTS REGARDING CHILD LABOUR

This question requires the respondents (parents) to choose from one of the responses indicated as follows: 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= not sure, 4= agree, 5= strongly disagree.

S/N	Factors	1	2	3	4	5
1	Child labour may affect a child education carrier					
2	Child labour is the form of child abuse					
3	Child labour can be done at the sometime studying					
4	You can get profession in the sector					
5	Child labour meets my expectation					
6	Child labour is a means to bring a better life to a family					
7	Child labor matters than education					
8	It is a way of life					
9	It is necessaries to pass on skills and knowledge					
10	Children fingures are nimble and ideal for some agricultural tasks					
11	Girls are more docile workers					
12	Child labor is flexible, I.e wages, no security and termination any time					

SECTION C: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY

Variables	Variables	Supply a tick
Age of mother	20-35	
	35-50	
	50-65	
Age of father	20-35	

	35-50	
	50-65	
Head of the family	Mother	
	Father	
Marriage status	1= Polygamous marriage	
	2= Non polygamous marriage	
Number of siblings	1=None	
	2= 2	
	3= 3	
	4=4	
Number of individual working in the family	1= only me	
	2= father and me	
	3= all siblings	
	4= father and siblings	
	5= mother and me	
	6= mother and all siblings	
	7= all of us	
Monthly family income	1= 0-500 Tshs	
	2- 501-750Tshs	
	3= 751-1000Tshs	
	4= 100-1500Tshs	
	5= 1500 and above Tshs	
Education status of the parents(Mother)	1= did not go to school	
	2= Elementary level of education	
	3= High school 4= University	
Education status of parents (father)	1= did not go to school	
	2= Elementary level of education	
	3= High school	
	4= University	

Job of parents (Mother)	1= Does not work	
	2= officer/ public employment	
	3= self employed	
	4= Retired	
Job of parents (father)	1=Does not work	
	2= officer/public employment	
	3=High School	
	4= University	

SECTION D. LEVEL OF FAMILY INCOME AND THEIR DECISION TO CHILD LABOUR.

B. Did the family income above make you to join into child labour?

1= YES, 2= NO.

Appendix II: Correlation between the Family Composition and Child Labour

Correlations

		head of the family/(mother)	Child labour
head of the family (mother)	Pearson Correlation	1	-.264*
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.023
	N	57	57
Child labour	Pearson Correlation	-.264*	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.023	
	N	57	57

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

Correlations

		mariage status	Child labour
marriage status	Pearson Correlation	1	.074
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.293
	N	57	57
Child labour	Pearson Correlation	.074	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.293	
	N	57	57

Correlations

		number of siblings	Child Labour
number of siblings	Pearson Correlation	1	-.013
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.462
	N	57	57
Child Labour	Pearson Correlation	-.013	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.462	
	N	57	57

Correlations

		number of individual working in the family	Child labour
number of individual working in the family	Pearson Correlation	1	-.097
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.235
	N	57	57
Child labour	Pearson Correlation	-.097	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.235	
	N	57	57

Correlations

		education status of mother	Child Labour
education status of mother	Pearson Correlation	1	-.244*
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.034
	N	57	57
Child Labour	Pearson Correlation	-.244*	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.034	
	N	57	57

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

Correlations

		education status of father	Education status of father
education status of father	Pearson Correlation	1	.206
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.022
	N	57	57
Education status of father	Pearson Correlation	.206	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.022	
	N	57	57

Correlations

		job of mother	Child labour
job of mother	Pearson Correlation	1	-.108
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.211
	N	57	57
Child labour	Pearson Correlation	-.108	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.211	
	N	57	57

Correlations

		job of father	Child labour
job of father	Pearson Correlation	1	-.108
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.211
	N	57	57
Child labour	Pearson Correlation	-.108	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.211	
	N	57	57